THE USE OF COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS AMONG ACCOUNTANTS IN SMALL AND MICRO BUSINESSES IN XI'AN, SHAAN XI OF CHINA

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between the perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness and usage of Computerized Accounting System (CAS) among accountants in small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. This study uses the quantitative method for data analysis. Data were collected using a set of questionnaires distributed to a sample of 400 accountants, 221 of the questionnaire were returned and only 201 were used for further analysis. The results showed a positive relationship between perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness and the use of CAS. About the current usage state of CAS in China, there were about 73.6 % of businesses already implemented CAS in Xi'an Shaan Xi of China. U8 as the most popular type of accounting software, has about 32.8 % of the respondents. The recommendation for this research can be improved by conducting the other factors that have effect on the adoption of CAS. A larger sample should also be covered not just focus on the selected city of China. The data from this research is collected from the online survey. Another approach should also be considered for data collection. Through information provided in this research, accountants, business owners, government, software provider and other related parties could acquire a better understanding of the benefits of CAS. Most of the previous studies were undertaken outside of China such as United States, Kenya, Nigeria, and Malaysia. This study try to form the perspective of the small and micro businesses on the usage and the implementation of CAS especially in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China to encourage them to use the accounting software.

Keywords: Perceived Ease of Use; Perceived Usefulness; Computerized Accounting System; China

ABSTRAK

Tujuan utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji hubungan di antara persepsi kemudahan penggunaan, persepsi kebergunaan dan penggunaan Sistem Perakaunan Berkomputer (CAS) di kalangan akauntan dalam perniagaan kecil dan mikro di Xi'an, Shaan Xi,China. Kajian ini telah menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif untuk analisis data. Data tersebut dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan satu set soal selidik yang diedarkan kepada sampel yang terdiri daripada 400 akauntan. Dari jumlah tersebut 221 soal selidik telah dikembalikan dan hanya 201 telah digunakan untuk analisis selanjutnya. Hasil kajian menunjukkan hubungan yang positif antara persepsi kemudahan penggunaan, persepsi kebergunaan dan penggunaan CAS. Berhubung dengan keadaan penggunaan semasa CAS di China, terdapat kira-kira 73.6% daripada perniagaan yang dikaji telah melaksanakan penggunaan CAS di Xi'an, Shaan Xi, China. U8 merupakan perisian perakaunan yang paling popular digunakan yang mewakili 32.8% daripada responden. Kajian ini boleh ditambah baik lagi pada masa hadapan dengan mengkaji faktor-faktor yang lain yang boleh memberi kesan terhadap penggunaan CAS. Sampel yang lebih besar juga boleh diliputi supaya tidak hanya menumpukan perhatian kepada kawasan terpilih sahaja di China. Data daripada kajian ini dikumpulkan menerusi kaji selidik yang dibuat secara atas talian. Pendekatan kutipan data yang lain juga boleh dipertimbangkan. Menerusi maklumat yang dibekalkan dalam kajian ini, akauntan, pemilik perniagaan, pihak kerajaan, pembekal perisian dan lain-lain pihak berkepentingan boleh memperolehi pemahaman yang lebih baik terhadap manfaat CAS. Kebanyakan penyelidikan yang lepas dijalankan di luar China seperti Amerika Syarikat, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, dan Malaysia. Kajian ini cuba untuk membentuk perspektif dari perniagaan kecil dan mikro terhadap penggunaan dan pelaksanaan CAS terutama di Xi'an, Shaan Xi China bagi menggalakkan mereka untuk menggunakan perisian perakaunan.

Kata kunci: Persepsi Kemudahan Penggunaan; Persepsi Kebergunaan; Sistem Perakaunan Berkomputer; China

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in this thesis:

AIS	Accounting Information System
CABS	Computer-Based Accounting System
CAS	Computerized Accounting Systems
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
IT	Information Technology
PEOU	Perceived Ease of Use
PU	Perceived Usefulness
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
TAM	Technology Acceptance Model
UTAUT	Unified Technology Acceptance User Theory

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

In 1996, the Ministry of Finance of China issued the Standardization of Computerized Accounting to promote the usage of computerized accounting among businesses. It is an important action and effective decision to encourage the standardization of accounting work and improve the economic efficiency (Zhuang, 2012). In other words, businesses are encouraged to implement the Computerized Accounting Systems (CAS) for business transaction recording and reporting as well as for business effectiveness and efficiency. Computerization is an important strategy for establishing a modern enterprise system and improving the quality of accounting transactions and outputs. Information is the key of the development of today's enterprises and through computerization or establishing the information technology (IT) which makes the important information can be generated. Accounting information can help management, stakeholders and other decision makers to strengthen the business, improve efficiency and make suitable decision (Brynjolfsson & Hitt, 2000).

According to Ba (2013), China's small and micro-enterprises have reached 60 million of total businesses in 2012. As a major component of China's economy, SMEs play a significant role and represent 90% of all registered companies in China. In terms of

gross national product, nearly 40% of profits and taxes have been increased where 80% of them are from small micro-enterprises. In terms of foreign trade, it was accounted for 70% of China's entire import and export. On April 26, 2012, the State Council issued the Opinions on Further Supporting the Healthy Development of SMEs guideline which is related to taxation, financing, business innovation, information technology and many other aspects of the small micro-enterprises to support its development and growth (Feng, Ljungwall, & He, 2015). It is necessary to carry out the relevant research on China's small and micro businesses. Xi'an as the provincial capital of Shaanxi province, it has a good momentum of economic development. For convenience and purpose samples, this research concentrate on the use of CAS in small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China.

In terms of the economic growth in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China, according to Xi'an Evening News in October-13-2015, the number of small and micro enterprises in the city has increased by 15% annually. According to the data of the third economic census, by the end of 2013, there were 63,400 small and micro enterprises in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China with 959,400 employees representing 41.1% of the total business in this region. In term of the operating income, small and micro businesses generate a total of 413.543 billion yuan representing 24.63% of total corporate income.

In the IT environment, the small and micro businesses need to adapt to the international economic network, information requirement, international norms and standardized

management model as well as for the business expansion and market competitiveness. At present, IT has penetrated various fields of social economy and become a significant force to promote world economic growth (Xu, 2013). The role of small and micro enterprises to incorporate in this area is increasingly important. Promoting the development of small and micro enterprises especially in IT has become the economic development strategy of most countries (Bowen, Morara, & Mureithi 2009). These businesses need to accelerate the marketization and internationalization of China's economy. Therefore, it is necessary for them to invest in the IT, and therefore, this study tends to investigate the types of accounting software usage in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China.

This study try to examine the usage of CAS particularly in the small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. The literatures review on the adoption of CAS will be conducted and discussed in the next section. The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between perceived ease of use of CAS, perceived usefulness of CAS and the small and micro businesses use of CAS. Small and micro enterprises are widely distributed in all areas of the China's economy. The development of these businesses are increasingly and becoming one of the main features of economic growth. Small and micro businesses also play an important role to increase employment and create job opportunities as well as stabilize the societies economic. The usage of IT in China also has been increasing and widely being used in businesses. However, the extent in which CAS has been implemented has yet to be revealed. So, the purpose of

the study is to investigate the usage of CAS by small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. This chapter comprises background of the study, problem statement, research questions, research objectives, significant of the study and scope of the study under the context of small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Based on the recent literature, it is discovered that small businesses fail to adopt the modern IT especially CAS into their business operations (Rogers, 2016) which make them lose the business advantages. Rogers (2016) further recommended that the small businesses should accelerate the need for CAS. The main benefits of implementing CAS can increase the quality of accounting information, the effectiveness of accounting work and to promote the transformation of accounting functions (Liu & Cao, 2016). Compared with manual accounting, the computerized accounting has a lots of advantages, such as speed, accuracy and reliability (Boateng, 2015). Therefore, it is important for this study to examine the current state of CAS adoption in China.

Most of the previous studies were undertaken outside of China such as United States, Kenya, Nigeria, and Malaysia (Rogers, 2016; Nyang'au, Okibo, & Nyanga'u, 2015;Tijani & Mohammed, 2013; Mohd-Sam, Yasuo, & Md-Tahir, 2012). However, only few studies found research has been conducted in China especially on the small and micro enterprises. Therefore, this study aims at examines the above phenomenon

from the perspective of the small and micro businesses on the usage and the implementation of CAS especially in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China.

China's computerization started relatively more later compared with other countries. Based on China's special national conditions, during the period from 1966 to 1976 China experienced a 10-year Cultural Revolution, it had a significant impact on China's political, economic and cultural aspects. Accounting education in this period also suffered a lot, because most of accounting departments were closed down. Until the year of 1978, China began to implement modernization campaign. The officials of government and business managers realized that they need qualified accountants to help them to accomplish economic objectives of the businesses. Accounting regained the previous position and the education of accounting also experience a rapid development (Yun, 1997). The term "computerized accounting" was put forward by the China Accounting Society in 1981 at the "Symposium on Finance, Accounting and Cost Application of Computers" held in the city of Chang Chun (Zhuang, 2012). However, the statistics of CAS implementation especially by the small and micro businesses in China have yet to be exposed. Thus, it is important for this study to examine the current state of adoption of CAS.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions of this study addressed the current usage of CAS, the type of

CAS usage, the factor that impact the adoption as well as the relationship between the perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness and use of CAS among accountants by small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. Specifically, below are the research questions addressed of this study:

RQ1: What is the current state of CAS adoption by small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China?

RQ2: What type of CAS have China's small and micro businesses used?

RQ3: Is there a relationship between perceived ease of use and the use of CAS?

RQ4: Is there a relationship between perceived usefulness and the use of CAS?

1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

In order to answer the research questions that have been highlighted in the previous section, the following research objectives have been developed:

1. To investigate the current state of CAS usage by small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China;
2. To explore the type of CAS use by small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China;
3. To investigate the relationship between perceived ease of use and the use of CAS; and
4. To investigate the relationship between perceived usefulness and the use of CAS.

1.5 SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY

This research is significant in the context that there are very limited studies in China highlighting the issues of the CAS usage especially in small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. This study investigated the current state of the usage of CAS in China, thus to some extent, the overview and the implementation of CAS also has been revealed. As the IT becomes one of the important factor in business success, the output from this study would provide the meaningful insights not just for the academician and researcher, but also to the business owners, stakeholders, governments and software providers. Through information provided in this research, accountant, business owners, government, software provider and other related parties could acquire a better understanding of the benefits of CAS and to encourage them to use the accounting software.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study focuses on the usage of CAS in the small and micro businesses specifically in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. The scope of the study would be the small and micro businesses as defined by National Bureau of Statistics (2011) while the medium and big business were excluded. Because the small and micro businesses occupied a significant role in the China's economic development. The target respondents would be the accountants, business owner or the user of CAS in small and micro businesses

in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China only. This study uses questionnaire as a medium for data collection.

1.7 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter initially present the background of the study and the business situation in China. The problem statement is then being developed to justify the need for this study to be proceeded. The research questions and objectives then have been highlighted before the significant and the scope of this study being presented.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will discuss the definition of small and micro businesses in China's perspective before revealed the benefits of CAS compared to the manual accounting. This chapter will then examine the literature concerned with the factors influence the adoption of CAS and the theories that guide the study. Relevant topics such as the concept of CAS and China's provisions on small and micro businesses will be discussed before proceeding with the underpinning theories. This chapter will also briefly describe the condition of small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China.

2.2 SMALL AND MICRO BUSINESSES IN CHINA

It is difficult to find a unified definition of SMEs, because the classification of enterprises into small and large scale is a subjective judgment (Chen & Hamdan, 2014). The Asian Development Bank defines micro enterprises directly as poor businesses, and the US National Development Agency defines small and micro enterprises as businesses owned and operated by poor people (Midgley, 2008). These two definitions focus on the ownership of small and micro enterprises and their clients.

The Chinese Chief Economist, Professor Lang Xian Ping in the year 2011, defined small and micro enterprises as small businesses, micro enterprises and family business or personal business (Liu, 2015). According to National Bureau of Statistics (2011), SMEs are allocated into medium, small and micro sized businesses. These type of business are categories based on specific criteria such as total assets, the number of employees, taxable income, operating income and the type of industry whether it is industrial enterprise or other enterprise. For small and micro enterprises, there are a few criteria that have been set. The first criteria is total assets in which industrial enterprises do not exceed 30 million yuan while other enterprises do not exceed 10 million yuan. The second criteria is the number of employees where the number of employee for industrial enterprises do not more than 100 people and the number of employees for other enterprises do not exceed 80 people. The annual taxable income as the third criteria for both industrial and other enterprises are not exceed 300,000 yuan. This study however will collect the data from the businesses that have been categorized as small and micro business.

2.3 COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING

Accounting is a very crucial part for every business, whenever is large or small. With the development of technology, accounting information processing gradually from the manual to computerization in recent years. This is a major change in accounting

technology and information processing. The use of computerization can increase the quality of accounting information and the efficiency of accounting work, promote the transformation of accounting functions (Liu & Cao, 2016). Today there are a variety of accounting software available to help business keep the necessary accounting record such as Quickbooks Accounting System, Simply Accounting System and U8.

In 1946, the first electronic computer was born in the United States, the real computer used in accounting field in 1954 (Ceruzzi, 2003). Delone (1988) referred it to the combination of a variety of competitive systems to yield accounting records and reports. The method of CAS can help managers to handle the information and trades as well as facilitate the user to effectively control and operate businesses. While Alan and Frankwood (2005) defined a computerized accounting as a whole outfit of apparatuses that includes wholly inputs, storing, trades, handling, gathering and recording of financial operation information.

2.3.1 Manual Accounting versus Computerized Accounting

Manual accounting indicates that the complete accounting series is achieved by hand on an episodic base where by trial balances are calculated, daily trades are entered and fiscal reports are prepared. However, computerized accounting shows that accountants just record transaction into the computer. The remaining steps will be automatically processed by the computer (Ware, 2015). Manual accounting system and computer

accounting system have some similarities and differences that will be discussed in the following section.

The first similarity is both manual and computerized accounting systems includes of the hierarchical structure of the data. The extensive use of computers to deal with accounting transaction which did not change the basic principles of accounting. Computerization accounting still have to follow the basic principles of double-entry accounting in order to prepare the accounting statements (Jing, 2013). The goal of computerization and manual accounting is consistent that reinforce the economic administration, deliver accounting material, participate in business decision-making as well as to improve economic efficiency (Ware, 2015). For both manual and computerized accounting to achieve the system goals, they must pass data collection, processing and transmission, starting from the value of the control of economic activities, and strive to achieve with minimal investment, to maximize the output. Whether it is manual or computerized accounting, both must save and kept the accounting files accordingly (Horngren, Harrison, Oliver, Best, Fraser, & Tan, 2012). Accounting records are important historical materials of accounting and must be kept in accordance with the regulations.

In the manual accounting system, the accounting transaction need to be categorized, before it be recorded in proper ledger. It will then need to be manually calculated before being posted to the proper journal. The tool used in the manual accounting operation

for calculation purposes is for example abacus or calculator. The preparation of accounting reports such as profit and loss statement and trial balance also need to be done manually (Horngren et al., 2012).While in the computerized operation, the calculation and generating accounting reports are automatically calculated and generated.

The speed in the manual accounting system is very slow not just for the preparation of the accounting statements but also to track the past accounting transactions. The possibility of errors also very high in the manual system. Compared to computerized accounting system, it is more convenient, fast and risk of error occur is very low.

2.3.2 Benefits of Computerized Accounting

In computerized accounting, transaction will be recorded electronically in the computer using selected software that has been designed for accounting purposes. Computerized accounting can save lots of time and improve the accuracy on the accounting report preparation. Boateng (2015) illustrated that accounting information system based on IT such as CAS will be able to give lots of benefits, and to some extent it can improve the accuracy of the accounting data and information and improve the quality of financial reporting.

Computerized accounting enable data processing automation as well as accounting processing integration. Computerized accounting information processing process is divided into input, processing and output. Simkin, Norman, and Rose (2014) believe that computerized accounting can process thousands of information calculation simultaneously compare with manual accounting. To some extent, it improves the timeliness and accuracy of accounting data processing.

The entire data processing process can be done automatically by the computer, people just requirement to do some auxiliary operations. Accountant can focus more on economic activity analysis and forecast as well as day-to-day management. Accountant also can better complete the accounting reflection and supervise the tasks of production and business activities (Everaert, Sarens, & Rommel, 2010).

2.4 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

There are some previous studies on the implementation and adoption of CAS in various sectors and countries. For example, Rogers (2016) employ a survey posted to 347 small enterprises holders in Central Ohio, United States which produced a sample size of 71 respondents. The study found that there is a progressive association between perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and intent to use of CAS.

2.4.1 Adoption of CAS

When studying the usage of CAS in financial institution in Bangladesh, Fowzia and Nasrin (2011) found that the effort expectancy, performance expectancy, social conditions as well as social influence also have a significant influence in adopting CAS. Wang and Huynh (2013) investigated that the influence of environmental uncertainty on the connection between CAS adoption and firm performance. The researcher use electronic data interchange (EDI) adoption model to study the adoption of CAS. They found that there is a positively connection amongst the organizational characteristic, perceived benefits of CAS, environmental uncertainty as well as the adoption level of CAS. The environmental uncertainty has tempering influence on the relationship between CAS and firm performance.

Tijani and Mohammed (2013) conduct a study in Nigeria and collected 181 copies of questionnaire in the city of Lagos. They found that the use of Computer-Based Accounting System (CABS) is highly prominent in Nigerian SMEs. Chen and Hamdan (2014) revealed that about 65% of firms used basic software package (Excel) to assistance with their accounting needs in Brunei Darussalam SMEs. However, in other part in the Africa, a study conducted by Sam and Fazli (2012) in Kenya found that CAS is not fully adopted in Nyeri county due to the cost, infrastructures and human resources constrains. The user's perception on CAS is insignificant in the adoption of CAS (Nyang'au, Okibo, & Nyanga'u, 2015).

Malaysia disclose that approximately eighty percent of the SMEs have implemented CAS at different steps of application. They also found that recognize simplicity of use, CEO innovativeness as well as enterprise effectiveness negatively associated to the usage of CAS while recognize helpfulness have a significant effect on the usage of CAS (Fazli, Sam, Hoshino, Nor, & Tahir, 2012).

2.4.2 Factors that Determine Adoption of CAS

Diatmika, Irianto, and Baridwan (2016) recognized that there are seven main features determine the adoption of CAS, namely perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, perceived conduct control, task technology fit; individual innovativeness in IT as well as individual norm. A study conducted in Sri Lanka found that there is no significance between demographic variables and the adoption of CAS whereas the business size, cost and external environment can affect the usage of CAS (Nyang'au, Okibo, & Nyanga'u, 2015). Alfredy (2013) found that administration performance and cost affect the usage of the CAS in government hospitals in Arusha district in Nigeria.

2.5 UNDERPINNING THEORY

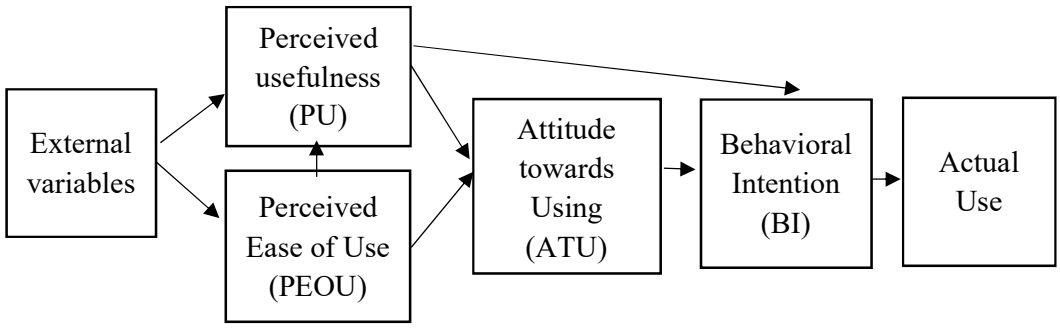
There are two main theories related to this study which are the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) by Davis (1989), the Unified Technology Acceptance User Theory

(UTAUT) by Venkatesh (2003). TAM is the basic philosophy of user approval or rejection of information technology in information system applications.

2.5.1 Technology Acceptance Model

The TAM is a method charity by Davis in 1989 to study the user's acceptance of the information system using rational behavior theory. The original purpose of the TAM is to describe the critical elements that are broadly acknowledged by the computer. TAM has widely been used in the arena of IT adoption research. TAM is the theory of behavioral science, which argues the influence of perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness on the use of new IT by individuals. The TAM presents double major factors. The first factor is perceived usefulness (PU), reflecting the level to which a people considers that the use of a specific system improves their performance. Another factor is perceived ease of use (PEOU), reflecting the extent to which a people thinks it is easy to use a particular system (Davis, 1989). Cheng, Huang, and Yu (2011) added the extra factors of effort expectancy, performance expectancy, social influence and facilitating conditions in order to increase the content of the study.

Figure 2.1
TAM based on Davis (1989)



The Figure 2.1 shows TAM model base on Davis, the TAM model considers that the usage of the system is determined by the behavioral purpose, and behavioral purpose is determined by the attitude toward use and the usefulness of the perception, and the intend use is perceived by the perceived usefulness and ease of use, perceived usefulness is determined by perceived ease of use and external variables, and perceived ease of use is determined by external variables. External factors contain system design features, user characteristics, execution process, policy impact, organizational structure, etc., and the internal beliefs, attitudes, and intentions in the TAM and the differences between different individuals, environmental constraints, and controllable interference factors (Venkatesh & Davis, 2000).

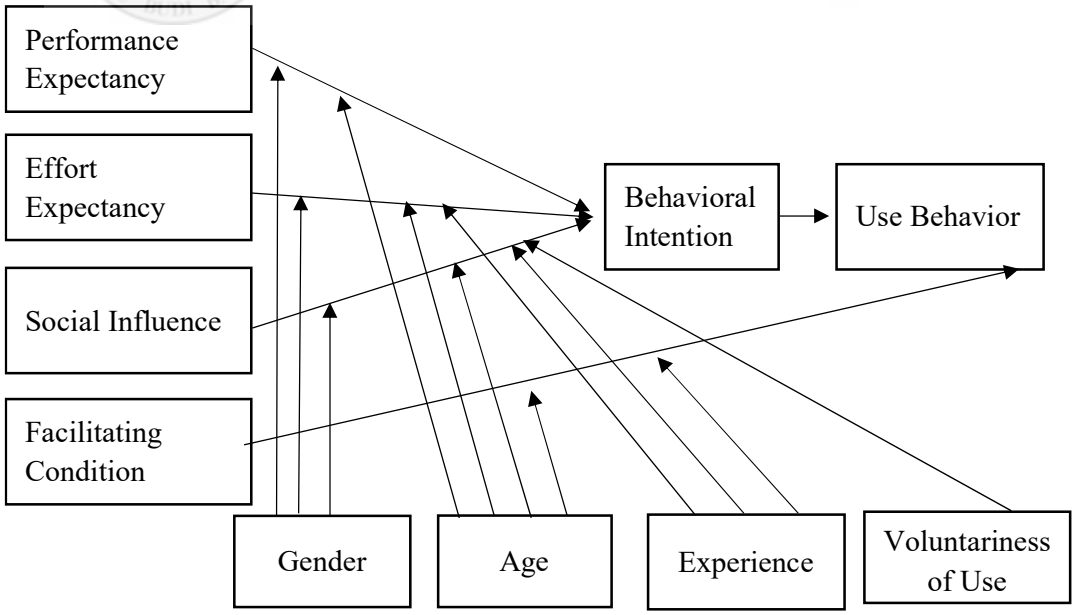
This study employ TAM to study the CAS adoption includes perceived usefulness and perceive ease of use in the context of small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. There were a lots of studies analysis the TAM in the application of information systems research, such as Dharmarajan and Gangadharan (2013); Tarhini,

Arachchilage, and Abbasi (2015). The latest one is by Rogers (2016) who investigate small companies' adoption of CAS in Central Ohio, United States.

2.5.2 Unified Technology Acceptance User Theory

The Unified Technology Acceptance User Theory (UTAUT) model is the evolution of TAM (Venkatesh, 2000). The UTAUT model contains performance expectancy, effort expectancy, facilitating conditions and social influence (Venkatesh, Thong, Chan, Hu, & Brown, 2011). Meantime, the intention to use is also influence by gender, age, experience and the volunteer to use. The Figure 2.2 show UTAUT model.

Figure 2.2
UTAUT model



In UTAUT model, performance expectations are individuals who believe that the use of the system can help them in the work performance receive a good mark. Performance anticipation remains equal to perceived usefulness while effort expectancy is the extent of the ease of use for a system. It is mean that effort expectancy is the same as ease of use in TAM. It is the critical part of TAM. Therefore, the UTAUT model is also suitable for this research. Because this theory is align with the variables of the study.

2.6 VARIABLES

There are two independent variables (perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness) and one dependent variable (use of CAS) in this research. The researcher would give the detailed explanation for these variables based on the literature reviews.

2.6.1 Perceived Ease of Use of CAS

Perceived ease of use (PEOU), reflecting the extent to which a person thinks it is easy to use a specific system (Davis, 1989). Ease of use is a user-centric conception. The ease of use design concentrations on the design of products that satisfy the consumer's behaviors and requirements (Halilovic & Cicic, 2015). There are many previous research believe that perceived ease of use have a significant effects on consumer reception and usage behavior of IT (Venkatesh, 2000).

Ozturk, Bilgihan, Nusair, and Okumus (2016) put the perceived ease of use as a self-determining factor to examine the impact on the users' loyalty intentions towards mobile hotel booking technology. The researcher revealed that there is a significance influence. To some extent an application or an information system has been detected to be easier to usage compare with another one is more probable to be recognized by manipulators.

Norman (2013) found that perceived ease of use for the site and software design is more and more important. It is often distinguished between good and bad website or software decisive factors. There three perspective ease to discover, ease to learn, ease to use. The three themselves are in conflict and need to be balanced. For example, Microsoft's Windows interface is designed like this: the menu is a unified discovery of the entrance, by copying and paste on the edit menu is easy to learn to use the user, rather than DOS, only through the instructions or books to discover and learn. However, if each copy of the operation must be through the "Edit", and then select the menu "Copy" before the "Paste" menu being selected. Although it is easy to learn, but it is not easy to use. So, the Microsoft introduced the shortcuts of the Ctrl + C and Ctrl + V as an alternative. But still it probably easier or applicable for some people and not with others. This option however can be tested through the ease test to know which one is better.

In the context of CAS, the emergence of information technology change the financial transactions way. Make the professional accountants do financial transaction from the

manual accounting to computerized accounting.

2.6.2 Perceived Usefulness of CAS

Davis (1989) when proposing a technology acceptance model, defines cognitive usefulness as the extent to which a particular information system can assist in improving performance for users. Sledgianowski and Kulviwat (2009) also define as a user the extent to which a particular system can help it improve its performance. For example, if someone impress when they use a specific system, they found that job performance to some extent has been improved, that means this system have the higher the mark of usefulness then their attitude will change to a better direction (Schultz & Slevin, 1975; Robey, 1979).

The variable of perceived usefulness as the determinants of TAM. Fowzia and Nasrin (2011) explore CAS in financial department in Bangladesh. The researcher mainly use UTAUT model just as above illustrated that performance anticipation equal to perceived usefulness while effort expectancy is the same as ease of use in TAM.

2.6.3 Use of CAS

Davis (1989) in the TAM considers that the use of the system is determined by the behavioral intention, which is determined by the attitude to use and the usefulness of

perception. The perceived usefulness is determined by perceived ease of use and external variables, and perceived ease of use is determined by external variables. External variables include system design features, user characteristics. Ajzen and Fishbein (1975) defines intent to adopt as the degree to which a person objectively determines the future conduct of a particular act.

Jackson, Chow, and Leitch (1997) concern an appreciative of the behavioral intention to use an information system. The situation involvement on the behavioral intention is a significant in the negative direction. Attitude to some extent have a mediating role. The TAM fully influence of the usage behavior in the Internet environment, representing for 64% of the variance in usage (Lin & Lu, 2000).

2.7 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter examined the previous literature on adoption of computerized accounting system as well as factors that determine adoption of computerized accounting system. Technology acceptance model and unified technology acceptance user theory as the main theory be specific illustrated. Some chief basic definition also in this chapter be examined. The perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness for the independent variables will influence the actual use the computerized accounting system in this chapter have be reviewed.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

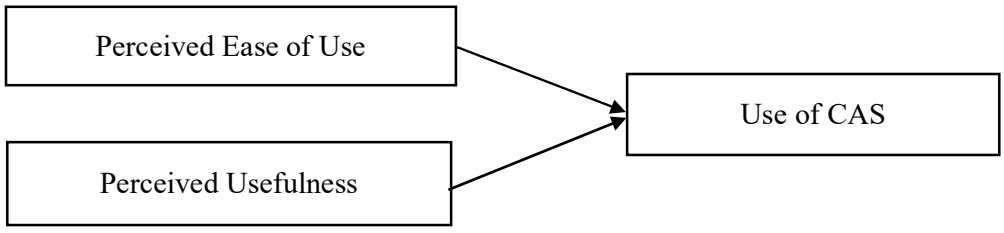
3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discuss a detail descriptions about the research methodology aspect to investigate the factors affect the CAS adoption in small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. The previous chapter already elaborate perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness and actual use variable influencing usage of computerized accounting information. This chapter presents a research framework, hypothesis, research design, questionnaire design, and pilot study, sampling method and data collection.

3.2 RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

According to the previous discussion, the research framework was created in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1
Research Framework



3.3 HYPOTHESIS

Davis put forward TAM in 1986. Davis used this method to study the user's acceptance of the information system using rational behavior theory. The initial aim of the TAM is to illustrate the key aspects that are widely accepted by the computer according to Davis (1989). There are two significant determinants for technology acceptance model which are perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use.

Perceived Usefulness (PU): It is reflecting the extent to which a people considers that the use of a specific system can improve their performance (Davis, 1989).

Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU): It is reflecting the extent to which a people thinks it is easy to use a particular system (Davis, 1989).

To some extent the system developers can easily understand this two factors. After continues development of TAM model, until now this model become the reference model. For example, Fowzia and Nasrin (2011) explore CAS in financial department in Bangladesh. The researcher mainly use UTAUT model just as above illustrated that performance anticipation equal to perceived usefulness while effort expectancy is the same as ease of use in TAM. They found that there is a significant relationship between performance anticipation, effort expectation, social effect and social circumstances with the use of CAS. Based on the research framework developed and the previous

studies, the following hypothesis have been designed:

H1: There is a positive relationship between perceived ease of use and the use of CAS in small and micro businesses in Xi'an Shaan Xi of China.

Prieto, Migueláñez, and García-Peñalvo (2014) use TAM model in education field. The researcher examined the acceptance of mobile technologies among the primary teachers in the area of Castillay León. Kapoor, Dwivedi, Piercy, and Weerakkody (2014) extend the TAM to investigate the aspects that influence the use of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) in the library context. The study find that perceived usefulness, system value and users attitude have an optimistic effect on the use of the Radio Frequency Identification services. This study use the TAM model for research reference model to investigate the relationship between perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness with use of CAS in the context of Xi'an Shaan Xi of China. Based on the research framework developed and the previous studies, the following hypothesis have been deliberated:

H2: There is a positive relationship between perceived usefulness and the use of CAS in small and micro businesses in Xi'an Shaan Xi of China.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

This study is more suitable for a correlation design, because the objectives of the research are to investigate the extent to which perceived ease of use and perceived

usefulness relate to usage of CAS among small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. In order to accomplish the purposes, this study adopted quantitative approach for data analysis. Quantitative studies are commonly accompanied for the sake of acquire numerical consequences for a specific research. The researcher endeavors to explain phenomena by cautiously designed and measured data collection and analysis (Huang, Backman, & Moore, 2013). This study use the method of questionnaire to collect data from a small and micro businesses across the Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. The sampling technique employed is combination of purposive and convenience sampling. This research follows the study by Rogers (2016) to examine the small business adoption of CAS especially to support the design, methods and instruments.

3.5 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The overall questionnaire design is for the sake of satisfying the objectives of this research. The questionnaire contains three sections. Section A is about the demographics. This section consists of ten questions which can answer into relevant research questions. Through this section, the current state of CAS usage by small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China can be explored. There are three questions focus on the respondent profile and seven questions in the section A is about the firms' demographic profile. Section B is about the usage of CAS. This section contains six questions. If the respondent answer their company implement the CAS

they can answer this part. This section try to investigate the basic types of CAS in small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. In section C, the questions were designed to investigate the features that influence the usage of CAS. The question in this section were adapted from Rogers (2016) who investigate small companies' adoption of CAS in Central Ohio, United States. This section contains 16 questions. Question C1 to C7 measure the independent variable perceived ease of use, question C8 to C12 measure the independent variable perceived usefulness and question C13 to C16 measure the dependent variable of usage of CAS. Each of the items is measured using a seven-point Likert Scale where 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = moderately disagree, 3 = somewhat disagree, 4 = neutral, 5 = somewhat agree, 6 = moderately agree, 7 = strongly agree. The questionnaire for this study can be referred in the Appendix 2.

3.6 PILOT STUDY

Before the data collection, in order to ensure comprehensive in the questionnaire. A pilot study of the initial survey instrument was directed at 20 practicing accountants, 10 others in academic to ensure content validity. The main purpose of this test was to make sure the words and instructions of the questionnaire more valid and suitable for the respondents in China. For the purposes of reliability, this study uses the method of Cronbach's Alpha to examine the factor that influence the use of CAS. Table 3.1 below displays the result of Cronbach's Alpha. It shows that the maximum was 0.869 and the minimal was 0.730. Holden and Rada (2011) stated that, as a standard measure of

reliability, Cronbach's Alpha of 0.70 or overhead as acceptable. Table 3.1 shows all of the item Cronbach's Alpha exceed 0.70. Therefore, none of the item is excluded.

Table 3.2
Pilot test result

Construct	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
PEOU	0.869	7
PU	0.809	5
USE	0.730	4

3.7 SAMPLING METHOD

Salganik and Heckathorn (2004) describes sample for a group of some parts of the population to be accurate demonstrative of the population. Sample size means amount of items to be designated from the population. A sample is a smaller (but hopefully representative) collection of units from a population used to determine truths about that population (Field, 2005). Krejcie and Morgan (1970) give the sample just as the Table 3.2 show that the population size (N) of 63,400 which is among of 50000 to 75000. It means that could need a sample size (S) of 381 to 382.

Table 3.3

Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	259	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size; "S" is sample size.

Source: Krejcie and Morgan (1970)

The sample of this study was drawn from accountants of small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. The total of 400 accountants were invited to participate in this survey.

3.8 DATA COLLECTION

According to the different medium, the questionnaire survey can be divided into paper questionnaires and online survey (Horevoorts, Vissers, Mols, Thong, & van de Poll-Franse, 2015) .This study mainly used the online survey named Wen Juan Xing to gather date from respondents. The reason for this study employing online

questionnaires is because it can shelter a huge sample as well as to some extent can provide respondents sufficient time to answer the questions.

The total 400 accountants were called to join in this survey. After two months of the invitation with two reminders, 221 questionnaires were returned representing 55.25% of the response rate. However, from all the returned questionnaire, 20 of them were incomplete and cannot be used for analysis. Therefore, only 201 questionnaires are usable and will be used for further analysis. This breakdown of the responses is summaries in Table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4
Breakdown of the Responses

Sampling Profile	**Total**
Number of Invitation Sent	400
Number of Questionnaires Returned	221
Response Rate	55.25%
Number of Usable Questionnaires	201

3.9 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter give a generalization of the research method. This study use a quantitative strategy in to achieve research objective. The questionnaire has been distributed to the accountants who are working in the small and micro businesses in Xi'an Shaan Xi of China. Before the data collection, the pilot study has been conducted to measure the reliability and the validity of the questionnaire. Based on the research framework developed and the previous studies, the hypotheses have been designed. The next

chapter firstly discuss the profile of respondents and then test the data validity and reliability. This study also do descriptive analysis for each variables. Descriptive analysis can answer the research question one and two. Correlation analysis can test where there is a positive or negative relationship between independent variables and dependent variable. Factor analysis as a method that have been used to decrease a good deal of variables into small. Lastly use the multiple regression analysis to test the hypotheses.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter demonstrates and discusses the findings and results analyzed from the questionnaire. This study used Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21.0 to do the data analysis. There are a few parts in this chapter. The first part is about the respondent's profile. The second part is about the descriptive analysis on the usage of the CAS in small and micro businesses. The third part is about further statistical analysis on the factors that affect the usage of CAS for both business who use CAS and to those who do not use CAS. Cronbach's Alpha was calculated to test the reliability of the data before the factor analysis being conducted. Multiple linear regression technique has been conducted to test the hypotheses. This part tries to understand the relationship between the perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness and usage of CAS.

4.2 PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

The following sections are about the findings and discussions on both individual and business profile of the respondents.

4.2.1 Gender

The researcher analyzed the gender of the respondents and the feedback was documented in the Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1
Gender profile of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	64	31.8
Female	137	68.2
Total	201	100.0

Findings as per Table 4.2 displayed that 31.8% of respondents are males and 68.2% of respondents are females. These findings show that there are more females respondents than males. Women have the characteristics of good financial management. Most of our family's economy is controlled by women. In addition to the traditional cultural factors, the very important aspect is that our women are responsible for the family and often play hard in life. Women would be pleasant to listen and accept other people good savings spending advice and suggestions.

4.2.2 Respondent Age

The researcher analyzed the age of respondents and the result was documented in the Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.2
Age of respondents

Age of Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 26 years old	109	54.2
Between 26 and 30 years old	52	25.9
Between 31 and 35 years old	18	9.0
Between 36 and 40 years old	9	4.5
Between 41 and 45 years old	4	2.0
Between 46 and 50 years old	4	2.0
Above 50 years old	5	2.5
Total	**201**	**100**

As shown in the Table 4.2, 54.2% of respondents were aged less than 26 years old representing the large group of the respondents of this study. It shows that most of the respondents are young accountants and just engaged in accounting work in small and micro businesses. 25.9% of respondents were between 26 and 30 years old, 9% of respondents were between 31 and 35 years and 4.5% of respondents are between 36 and 40 years old. The age of respondents between 41 and 45 years and between 46 and 50 years was at same percentages of 2.0%. While the rest of the respondents are above 50 years old.

4.2.3 Company Age

The study also collected the information about the age of the company and the finding is presented in the Table 4.3.

Table 4.3
Company age

Company Age	Frequency	Percent (%)
Less than 1 year	31	15.4
Between 1 to 3 years	55	27.4
Between 3 to 5 years	38	18.9
Over 5 years	77	38.3
Total	**201**	**100.0**

Table 4.3 shows that most of the businesses have been operated for more than 5 years representing 38.3% of the total respondents. Fifty-five (27.4%) of the businesses have been operated between 1 to 3 years in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. There is a total of 38 (18.9%) businesses have been operated between 3 to 5 years while 31 (15.4%) of the respondents have businesses that have been operated for less than 1 year. According to the enterprise life cycle theory that is relates with the growth of enterprises, there are four different stages of the business extinction; (1) start-up period, (2) development period, (3) maturity period and (4) transition period (Liu, 2010). Each stage last for 3 years. So, based on the results of this study, there are 86 (42.8%) of the businesses are still in the startup period. While the rest are either in the development period, maturity period or transition period.

4.2.4 Number of Employees

The researcher analyzed the number of employee variable of respondents and feedback was documented as presented in the Table 4.4.

Table 4.4
Number of employees

Number of employees	Frequency	Percent (%)
Below 5	18	9.0
Between 5-10	41	20.4
Between 10-20	39	19.4
Over 20	103	51.2
Total	**201**	**100.0**

Table 4.4 above shows the number of employees in the company. More than 50% of the company has over 20 employees work for the business. Only 9% company has the number of employees under 5. While the rest are between 5 to 10 and 10 to 20 number of employees representing 20.4% and 19.4% respectively.

4.2.5 Company' Annual Revenue

The respondents have been asked about the company's annual revenue and the feedback was presented in the Table 4.5.

Table 4.5
Company' annual revenue

Company' annual revenue	Frequency	Percent (%)
Under ¥500,000	59	29.4
¥500,001 to ¥5,000,000	77	38.3
¥5,000,001 to ¥10,000,000	27	13.4
Over ¥10,000,000	38	18.9
Total	**201**	**100**

Based on the Table 4.5 above, 38.3 % of the businesses are from the range of ¥500,001 to ¥5,000,000 total company' annual revenues. 29.4% of the respondents have below

¥500,000 total company' annual revenues. There are 13.4% have revenues from ¥5,000,001 to ¥10,000,000 and 18.9% have the revenue more than ¥10,000,000.

4.2.6 IT Skills

The researcher analyzed the IT skills variable of respondents and feedback was documented as presented in the Table 4.7.

Table 4.6
IT Skills

Rate your skills	Frequency	Percent (%)
Low	90	44.8
Medium	97	48.3
Advanced	14	7.0
Total	**201**	**100.0**

Most of respondents stated that their computer skills in medium level (48.3%). Nearly 45% of respondents think their computer skill just in low level while the rest 7% believe that they have an advanced level for computer skills. Good IT skills will help the accountant to enhance the adoption of CAS. This result suggest that the IT skills of accountants also have the room for improvement. So the business owners could increase training for their employees.

4.3 USAGE OF COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The following sections are about the findings and discussions on the situation of usage of CAS by small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China.

4.3.1 Use of CAS

Table 4.7 below shows that 73.6% of respondents indicated their company already implemented CAS while 26.4% of the businesses still did not implementing CAS. Some companies think there accounting basis is weak or small-scale enterprise no need to invest in CAS. Outsourcing accounting is also known as being used in this study. Along with the development of IT as well as the benefits of CAS. It is time to improve the penetration rate of CAS. Government and business owners could join forces to encourage those who are not implement CAS to gradually to use it. Software developers have to continue in this process to develop and improve the existing software and developed with more economical and practical accounting software.

Table 4.7
Use of CAS

Use of CAS	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	148	73.6
No	53	26.4
Total	**201**	**100.0**

4.3.2 Number of Years Implementing CAS

About the number of years applying CAS, almost 37% of those who are using CAS have implementing it between 1 to 3 years. Table 4.8 below summarize the findings.

Table 4.8
Number of Years Implementing CAS

Number of Years Implementing CAS	Frequency	Percent (%)
Less than one year	34	16.9
More than one year but less than 3 years	74	36.8
More than 3 years but less than 5 years	18	9.0
Over five years	22	10.9
Total	**148**	**73.6**

4.3.3 Type of accounting Software Used

About the type of accounting software used in small and micro businesses in China, as illustrated in the Table 4.9, U8 was the most popular type of accounting software, representing 32.8 % of the respondents who use CAS in China. Then the next type of financial software is K/3 about 22.9% of company who use CAS. DCNS and New Grand account for a same percentage approximately 3.5%. Six percent of the respondent choose other software. Gold Abacus, SAP and Oracle just account for a small part about 2.5%, 1.0%, 1.5% respectively.

U8 and K3 occupy a large part of China's financial software. These two kinds of software is the same in the basic function. It can meet the needs of financial staff. While other brands of domestic financial software cannot very good to meet the financial

needs. The financial software company of U8 and K3 also have a good after-sales service. They can long-term track customers.

Table 4.9
Type of accounting Software Used

Type of accounting Software Used	Frequency	Percent (%)
U8	66	32.8
K/3	46	22.9
DCNS	7	3.5
New Grand	7	3.5
Gold Abacus	5	2.5
SAP	2	1.0
Oracle	3	1.5
Other	12	6.0
Total	**148**	**73.6**

4.3.4 Training provided for CAS

Table 4.10 illustrated that most of company (nearly 60%) who used the CAS do provide training for their staff to use the software while the rest did not provide the training.

Table 4.10
Training provided for CAS

Training Provided	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	88	59.5
No	60	40.5
Total	**148**	**100.0**

Staff training is one of the important activity to ensure that the use of CAS is effective and efficient. CAS is a systematic project, not only involves the accounting department and accounting staff, but also related to the various departments within the company

and related personnel. It need for specific knowledge to understand and use the software. The user of the software need to know how to use it from especially when it involve with the software settings, transaction recoding and generating the statements. Top management also need to know how to access the specific accounting reports for decision-making process. The efficiency of software usage is directly related to the success or failure of implementation of CAS. It is an extremely important task to strengthen the training of accounting personnel and improve the knowledge among them. This study do ask the respondents regarding the training provided for the staff to use CAS. The result is shown in the Table 4.10.

4.4 DATA SCREENING

Before the data have been further analyzed, data screening need to be conducted. For the purpose of this research, only completed questionnaire have been used for further analysis. So, there is no missing data. Missing data frequently happen when the respondent not able to completely reply questions in a survey (Little & Rubin, 2014).

4.5 VALIDITY TEST

Validity refers to the trustworthiness of the research design being used, with high validity normally producing more correct and meaningful results. However, there is no unique indicator of a scale's validity. There are three types of validity in research

studies such as content validity, criterion validity and construct validity (Marczyk, DeMatteo, & Festinger, 2005). Content validity means that the how a scale or measure has adequately sampling from the entire content. Criterion validity deals with the association that exist between the scale scores and some detailed measurable standard. Construct validity has to do with the testing of a scale concerning the nature of the fundamental variable or construct. This test however has been conducted during the pilot study.

4.6 RELIABILITY TEST

The reliability referred that the degree to which consequences are steady over time. Reliability is required of research studied. If the outcomes of a research be able to be replicated in an analogous approach, the research instrumentation is reflected to be reliable (Bryman & Bell, 2015). This study use coefficient alpha to estimate internal consistency reliability. Three variables had been experienced Cronbach's Alpha tested.

4.6.1 Cronbach's Alpha

Cronbach's alpha also known as alpha reliability. It is a method of examining the reliability, proposed by Lee Kronbach in 1951. It is the most commonly used social science research reliability analysis method. The researcher used this method to examine the internal consistency of the items. This test was piloted on all independent

variables and dependent variable. The result of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.904. This result is acceptable according the table of Cronbach's alpha. Cronbach's Alpha as a technique employed by previous TAM researchers to test this hypothesis (Holden & Rada, 2011). Cronbach's Alpha of 0.70 or overhead as acceptable. Table 4.11 shows that all of the item Cronbach's Alpha exceed 0.70.

Table 4.11
Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.904	.905	16

Table 4.12
Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
PEOU1	82.9751	84.824	.585	.477	.898
PEOU2	82.9502	86.078	.564	.411	.899
PEOU3	82.9652	86.454	.559	.404	.899
PEOU4	82.8706	85.113	.602	.454	.897
PEOU5	83.4129	82.524	.611	.454	.897
PEOU6	83.3383	83.665	.590	.467	.898
PEOU7	83.4328	83.897	.586	.460	.898
PU1	83.1542	83.571	.607	.423	.897
PU2	82.9950	86.435	.469	.316	.902
PU3	83.4080	83.193	.599	.495	.897
PU4	83.3781	84.566	.566	.492	.899
PU5	83.0647	85.391	.566	.390	.898
USE1	83.1144	83.252	.616	.444	.897
USE2	83.0896	84.802	.585	.428	.898
USE3	83.0647	86.391	.566	.385	.899
USE4	83.0100	85.780	.578	.417	.898

4.6.1.1 Perceived Ease of Use

The following tables present Cronbach's Alpha to measure reliability statistics specifically for perceived ease of use in measuring the intent to use CAS among the employees who are working in small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. The result of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.828. Therefore, none of the item is excluded.

Table 4.13
PEOU Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.828	.827	7

Table 4.14
PEOU Inter-Item Correlation Matrix

	PEOU1	PEOU2	PEOU3	PEOU4	PEOU5	PEOU6	PEOU7
PEOU1	1.000	.569	.337	.438	.370	.423	.347
PEOU2	.569	1.000	.474	.451	.385	.370	.321
PEOU3	.337	.474	1.000	.477	.248	.488	.529
PEOU4	.438	.451	.477	1.000	.395	.460	.426
PEOU5	.370	.385	.248	.395	1.000	.266	.142
PEOU6	.423	.370	.488	.460	.266	1.000	.603
PEOU7	.347	.321	.529	.426	.142	.603	1.000

4.6.1.2 Perceived Usefulness

The following tables present Cronbach's Alpha to measure reliability statistics, for perceived usefulness of questionnaire in measuring intent to use CAS among the employees who are working in small and micro businesses in Xi'an Shaan Xi of China. The result of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.774. Therefore, none of the item is excluded.

Table 4.15
PU Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.774	.775	5

Table 4.16
PU Inter-Item Correlation Matrix

	PU1	PU2	PU3	PU4	PU5
PU1	1.000	.447	.393	0.418	.339
PU2	.447	1.000	.497	0.381	.369
PU3	.393	.497	1.000	0.492	.332
PU4	.418	.381	.492	1.000	.408
PU5	.339	.369	.332	0.408	1.000

4.6.1.3 Intent to Use the CAS

The following tables present Cronbach's Alpha to measure reliability statistics for the dependent variable of intent to use the CAS. Table 4.17 show that the result of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.732. Therefore, none of the item is excluded.

Table 4.17
USE Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.730	.732	4

Table 4.18
USE Inter-Item Correlation Matrix

	USE1	USE2	USE3	USE4
USE1	1.000	.541	.379	.286
USE2	.541	1.000	.375	.358
USE3	.379	.375	1.000	.493
USE4	.286	.358	.493	1.000

4.7 FACTOR ANALYSIS

In the study of practical problems, multivariate problems are often encountered. Too many variables will undoubtedly increase the difficulty and complexity of analyzing the problem, and in many practical problems, there are several variables have the relevant relationship. People would have thought that it would be possible to replace the old variables with fewer new variables on the basis of the relevant analysis and to keep as many of the new variables as possible to retain the information reflected by the original variables. So, the factor analysis has been developed. Factor analysis as a method that have been used to decrease a good deal of variables into small as well as better manageable number of factors according to Pallant (2011). There are 16 items been collected to predict the intention to use the CAS in small and micro business. Based upon the data collected from the respondents, the researcher started to perform the factor analysis to identify underlying variables.

4.7.1 Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett Test of Sphericity

KMO and Bartlett's test needed to be measured before factor analysis has been conducted. The value of KMO among 0 and 1, the value of the more close to 1, that the higher the relevant variables, the more appropriate for factor examination. The value of more close to 0, the lower the relationship of the variables, the less appropriate for the factor analysis. Bartlett (1951) proposed a spherical test for the interrelated correlation matrix. Kaiser, Meyer, and Olkin suggest the guideline for assessing the measure KMO value, the value of KMO would be at least 0.60 and Bartlett's was developed to test for the general significant relationship amongst totally items ($p < .05$) (Beavers, Lounsbury, Richards, Huck, Skolits, & Esquivel, 2013). The test for the KMO and Bartlett's are offered in the Table 4.19 below. It indicates that factor analysis can be proceeded.

Table 4.19
KMO and Bartlett's Test

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.913
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1235.897
	df	120
	Sig.	.000

4.7.2 Eigenvalues and Variances Percentage

Principal component analysis is an exploratory technique that is necessary to analyze.

In multivariate regression, principal component analysis can help determine whether there is collinearity and can also be used to deal with collinearity (Hair, Anderson, Babin, & Black, (2010). In factor analysis, the number of factors requires the analyst to specify. SPSS according to certain conditions automatically set, as long as the eigenvalue is greater than 1 factor into the analysis. Hair el at (2010) suggested that when the researcher do the factor analysis, the eigenvalues of less than 1 will be rejected and factors with eigenvalue more than 1.0 is revealed to be significant and sustained for an advanced analysis. Table 4.20 shows there were three factors has been extracted, because the eigenvalue exceeding 1.0. The highest eigenvalue was 6.594 explaining 41.214% of the variances and the lowest was 1.063 illustrating 6.645% of the variance.

Table 4.20
Total Variance Explained

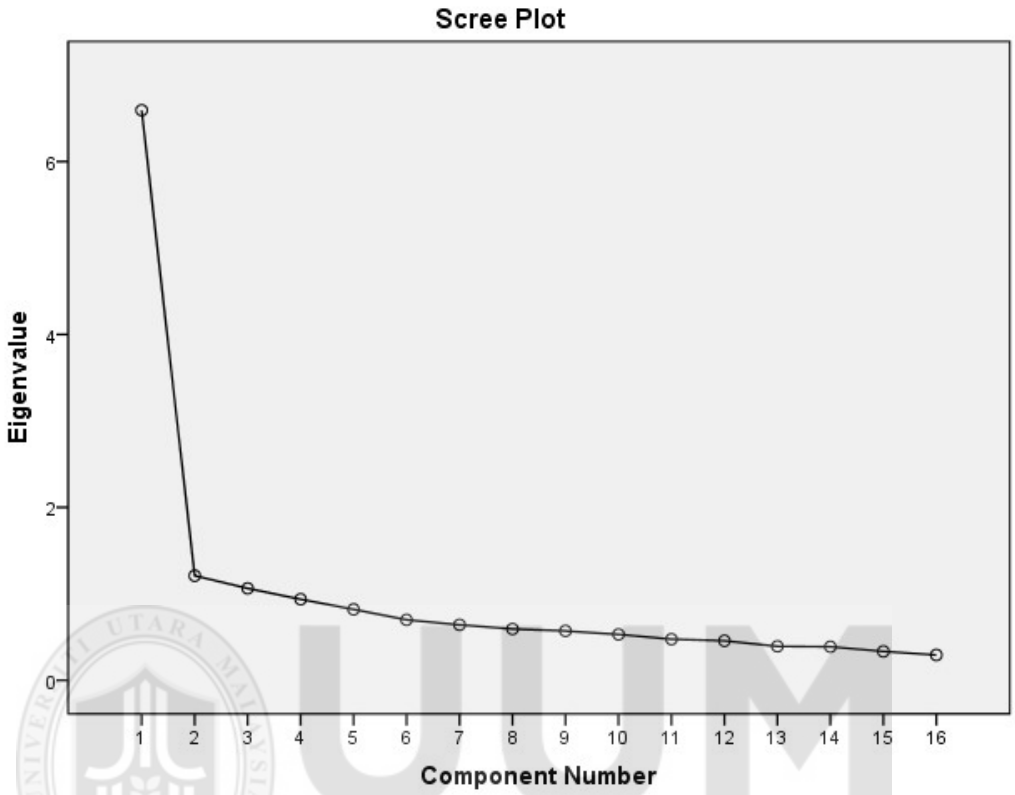
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	6.594	41.214	41.214	6.594	41.214	41.214
2	1.210	7.561	48.775	1.210	7.561	48.775
3	1.063	6.645	55.420	1.063	6.645	55.420
4	.937	5.858	61.278			
5	.820	5.124	66.402			
6	.699	4.367	70.768			
7	.642	4.012	74.781			
8	.594	3.711	78.492			
9	.571	3.567	82.059			
10	.531	3.317	85.376			
11	.476	2.972	88.348			
12	.457	2.857	91.205			
13	.392	2.453	93.657			
14	.388	2.424	96.081			
15	.334	2.089	98.170			
16	.293	1.830	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

4.7.3 Scree Plot

Zwick and Velicer (1986) indicated that a scree plot graph decides the number of extraction variables its allied eigenvalues. Just as the following Figure 4.21 showed that the plot angles sharply downstairs from the firstly factor to the secondly factor, and gradually moderate from the secondly factor to the thirdly factor, before gradually come a roughly horizontal line. Zwick and Velicer (1986) recommended that the cut-off point for choosing variables should be at the inflexion point of the curve. Figure 4.21 shows that the point of inflexion occurs at the second data point. So, there are two factors should be retained. The other factor which had an eigenvalue of beyond 1.0 also can be retained. So, there are three should for advance examination, align with the results of the eigenvalue analysis.

Figure 4.21
Scree Plot



4.8 DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

In this study, the design of the questionnaire in the Section C created alignment with the study variables. More specifically, there are 16 survey questions in Section C. Before the descriptive analysis, the researcher first run the dimension analysis in SPSS. Based on the dimension analysis, dependent variable (use of CAS) and the independent variables (perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness) were extracted. Table 4.22 summaries the statistics. The mean score for perceived ease of use is 5.3788, which have the highest score with the standard of 0.71668. It indicates that the greater the

difference between the variable values, the greater the divergence trend of the "center value" from the equilibrium compare with other variables. The average score of perceived usefulness and intention to use is 5.6129 and 5.7413, with the standard deviation of 0.66455 and 0.65494 respectively.

Table 4.22
Descriptive Statistics

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Perceived Ease of Use	201	2.71	6.57	5.3788	.71668
Perceived Usefulness	201	3.60	7.00	5.6129	.66455
Intention to Use	201	3.75	7.00	5.7413	.65497

4.9 MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Multivariate regression analysis refers to the method of predicting the prediction model by establishing the correlation between two or more independent variables and one dependent variable according to Cohen, West and Aiken (2013). The objective of the test was to decide whether there was a linear relationship between the independent variables (perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness) and the dependent variable (intent to usage of CAS). In this study, the design of the questionnaire in the section C created alignment with the study variables. More specifically, the question C1 to C7 is the first TAM variable, perceived ease of use. The second TAM variable, perceived usefulness alignment with the question C8 to C12. Question C13 to C16 is the dependent variable use of CAS.

Table 4.23

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.771[a]	.595	.591	.41894	.595	145.423	2	198	.000	2.167

[a]. Predictors: (Constant), PU, PEOU

[b]. Dependent Variable: USE

Table 4.23 shows the model summary, R squared value of 0.595 describe that this two variables in the regression model can explain 59.5% variation in intent to adopt CAS. There is a significant relationship as displayed by F-value. The Durbin-Watson Value used to check whether there is autocorrelation in the residual, if the value is within the acceptable range of 1.5 to 2.5, which indicates there is no autocorrelation problem (Souza & Junqueira, 2005). In this study, the Durbin-Watson Value 2.167 is within the acceptable range.

Table 4.24

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	51.046	2	25.523	145.423	.000[b]
	Residual	34.751	198	.176		
	Total	85.797	200			

a. Dependent Variable: USE

b. Predictors: (Constant), PU, PEOU

The ANOVA is the variance analysis, variance analysis is a significant test for the difference of the mean of two or more samples according to Mark, Lipsey and Wilson (2001). The variance analysis's null hypotheses illustrated all of the independent

variables don't have the significantly influence for dependent variable. Based on this null hypothesis, F value is 145.423 corresponding value is 0.000 (less than 0.05). It means that all of independent variables don't have the significantly effect on dependent variable, this means the probability of such an event is zero. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. Accept there are at least one independent variables has a significant effect on the dependent variable. It means that perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness were good forecasters for use of computerized accounting systems.

Table 4.25
Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.303	.262		4.973	.000		
	PEOU	.253	.056	.276	4.495	.000	.541	1.850
	PU	.549	.061	.557	9.050	.000	.541	1.850

a. Dependent Variable: use of CAS

As shown in the Table 4.25 above, it can see clearly that T test corresponding value is 0.000 (less than 0.05). It means that perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use have the significantly effect on the intent to adopt CAS. About the collinearity statistics the value of VIF 1.850 less than 10, it means that there is no collinearity between the independent variables. The researcher use the standardized coefficients to estimate regression model and the following formula has been formulated:

Use of CAS=1.303+ (0.276 Perceived ease of use +0.557 Perceived usefulness) + ε.

Table 4.26
Correlations

		USE	PEOU	PU
Pearson Correlation	USE	1.000	.654	.744
	PEOU	.654	1.000	.678
	PU	.744	.678	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	USE	.	.000	.000
	PEOU	.000	.	.000
	PU	.000	.000	.
N	USE	201	201	201
	PEOU	201	201	201
	PU	201	201	201

Table 4.26 shows that Pearson's correlation coefficient is in the range of values -1 to 1. Before the Pearson test has been conducted, we should make sure there is a significant correlation here. The null hypotheses illustrated all the independent variables don't have the significantly correlation effect on the dependent variable. Based on the null hypotheses, we can see the null hypotheses this event the probability of occurrence is zero. From the Pearson value, all of the Pearson value are positive. It means that the independent variable have the positive correlation for the dependent variable.

4.10 RESULT OF HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Based on the development of research framework, multiple regression analysis has been employed to exam the hypotheses defined in this research. Multiple linear regression is a regression equation describes the correlation of a dependent variable and two or more independent variables (Cohen, West & Aiken, 2013). As discussed in

Chapter 3, this study tested the hypotheses using the multiple regression analysis.

H_1: There is a positive relationship between perceived ease of use and use of CAS in small and micro businesses in Xi'an Shaan Xi of China.

This research use the linear regression analysis to examine whether perceived ease of use has an influence on use of CAS among small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. Table 4.27 shows that the model summary, R squared value of 0.427 describe that variables of perceived ease of use in the regression model can explain 42.7 % variation in use of computerized accounting systems. There is a significant relationship as displayed by F-value of 0.000 below the figure of 0.05. The Durbin-Watson Value used to check whether there is autocorrelation in the residual, if the value is in the acceptable range of 1.5 to 2.5, which shows that there is no autocorrelation problem (Souza & Junqueira, 2005). In this study, the Durbin-Watson Value 2.066 is within the acceptable range. So, it means there is no autocorrelation problem.

Table 4.27
PEOU Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.654[a]	.427	.425	.49685	.427	148.551	1	199	.000	2.066

a. Predictors: (Constant), PEOU (Perceived Ease of Use)
b. Dependent Variable: Use of CAS

Table 4.28 show the ANOVA analysis. The variance analysis's null hypotheses illustrated the independent variables (perceived ease of use) don't have the significantly influence for dependent variable (use of CAS). Based on this null hypotheses, F value is 148.551 corresponding value is 0.000 (less than 0.05). It means that perceived ease of use does not have the significantly effect on the use of CAS, this means the probability of such event is zero. So, there is a significant effect on the perceived ease of use with use of CAS.

Table 4.28

PEOU ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	36.672	1	36.672	148.551	.000[b]
	Residual	49.126	199	.247		
	Total	85.797	200			

[a.] Dependent Variable: Use of CAS.

[b.] Predictors: (Constant), PEOU (Perceived Ease of Use)

As shown in the Table 4.29, it can see clearly that T test corresponding value is 0.000 (less than 0.05). It means that perceived ease of use has the significantly effect on the use of CAS. About the collinearity statistics the value of VIF 1.000 less than 10, it means that there is no collinearity between the variables. The researcher use the standardized coefficients to estimate regression model and the following formula has been formulated:

Use of CAS=2.528+ 0.654 Perceived ease of use +ε.

Table 4.29

PEOU Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	2.528	.266		9.502	.000		
	PEOU	.597	.049	.654	12.188	.000	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: Use of CAS

H_2: There is a positive relationship between perceived usefulness and use of CAS in small and micro businesses in Xi'an Shaan Xi of China.

In this research, the linear regression analysis will be conducted to examine whether perceived usefulness have a significant influence on use of CAS among small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. Table 4.30 shows that the model summary, R squared value of 0.554 describe that variables of perceived ease of use in the regression model can explain 55.4 % variation in use computerized accounting systems. There is a significant relationship as displayed by F-value of 0.000 below the figure of 0.05. The Durbin-Watson Value used to check whether there is autocorrelation in the residual, if the value is within the acceptable range of 1.5 to 2.5, which indicates there is no autocorrelation problem (Souza & Junqueira, 2005). In this study, the Durbin-Watson Value 2.178 is within the acceptable range. So, it means there is no autocorrelation problem.

Table 4.30

PU Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.744[a]	.554	.551	.43869	.554	246.818	1	199	.000	2.178

[a.] Predictors: (Constant), PU (Perceived Usefulness）

[b.] Dependent Variable: Use of CAS

Just as the following Table 4.31 show that the ANOVA analysis. It is a significant test for the difference in the mean of two or more samples according to Mark, Lipsey and Wilson (2001). The variance analysis's null hypotheses illustrated the independent variables (perceived usefulness) don't have the significantly influence for dependent variable (use of CAS). Based on this null hypothesis, F value is 246.818 corresponding value is 0.000 (less than 0.05). It means that perceived usefulness doesn't have the significantly effect on use of CAS, this means the probability of such an event is zero. So, accept that there is a significant effect on the perceived usefulness with use of CAS.

Table 4.31

PU ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	47.500	1	47.500	246.818	.000[b]
	Residual	38.297	199	.192		
	Total	85.797	200			

[a.] Dependent Variable: Use of CAS)

[b.] Predictors: (Constant), PU (Perceived Usefulness)

As shown in the following Table 4.32, it is clear that T test corresponding value is 0.000 (less than 0.05). It means that perceived usefulness has the significantly effect on the use of CAS. About the collinearity statistics the value of VIF 1.000 less than 10, it

means that there is no collinearity between the variables. The researcher use the standardized coefficients to estimate regression model and the following formula has been formulated:

Use of CAS=1.625+ 0.744 Perceived usefulness +ε.

Table 4.32
PU Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.625	.264		6.160	.000		
	PU	.733	.047	.744	15.710	.000	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: Use of CAS

4.11 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter focus on the data analysis. The current state of CAS usage by small and micro businesses in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China has been tabled. More specifically, about the 74 % of businesses already implemented CAS while 26% of the businesses still did not implementing CAS in Xi'an Shaan Xi of China. U8 is the most popular type of accounting software, representing 32.8 % of the respondents. The second top accounting software used is K/3 representing 22.9% of the businesses who use CAS. The reliability and validity of the data also have been conducted before the advanced statistics analysis and discussion of the hypotheses. The researcher use the multiple regression analysis to test the variables. The result show that there was 42.7% influence of perceived ease of use on the use of CAS. Perceived usefulness confirms 55.4%

influence on the use of CAS. The combination of perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness have 59.5% influence on the use of CAS. So the H_1 and H_2 have been accepted. The next chapter will conclude the findings of this study.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discuss the findings, and the chapter consist of four parts which are summary of the study, the limitation of the research, theoretical and managerial implication as well as the future study recommendations. The objective of this study is to investigate the relationship between perceived ease of use of CAS, perceived usefulness of CAS and the small and micro businesses use of CAS. In the chapter four, this study use the multiple regression to test the research model, the result of the test confirms that there is a positive correlation between the perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness with the use of CAS.

5.2 SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH FINDING

Based on 201 respondents working in small and micro businesses in Xi'an Shaan Xi of China, this research find that perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness has a positive influence on the use of CAS. From the previous chapter, the following Table 5.1 summaries the findings

Table 5.1
Summary

Variable	Hypothesis	Alpha	Sig.	Result
PEOU	H_1	0.828	0.000	Accepted
PU	H_2	0.774	0.000	Accepted

Each of items were subjected to Cronbach's Alpha test which is based on the previous results, all of the items are reliable. Through the multiple regression analysis, this research find that there is a positive association between perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness with the intention to use of CAS. Thus, the main objective of this study has been achieved and the research questions highlighted in the Chapter 1 have been answered. About the current usage state of CAS in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China, there were about the 73.6 % of business already implemented CAS while 26.4% of the business still did not implemented CAS in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. U8 is the most popular type of accounting software used by small and micro businesses. The results also show that there was 42.7% influence of perceived ease of use on the use of CAS. Perceived usefulness confirms 55.4% influence on the use of CAS. The combination of perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness have 59.5% influence on the use of CAS.

5.3 CONTRIBUTIONS

Overall, this research give us a better understanding of the issue of the usage of CAS by small and micro businesses in Xi'an Shaan Xi of China. Meanwhile, the factors of perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness have a significant influence on the usage

of CAS. This finding provides academicians and managers who are working in China small and micro businesses a much stronger basis than perception for recommending the wisdom of applying CAS. From this point, the business owners could also get the insights of the meaningful of CAS. Compare with the manual accounting, computerized accounting can save lots of time and improve the accuracy of accounting. Most of the previous studies were undertaken outside of China such as United States, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, and Malaysia. This study try to form the perspective of the small and micro businesses on the usage and the implementation of CAS especially in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. Encouraging small and micro businesses in China to change their accounting practices from manual to computerized application.

5.4 LIMITATIONS

There are number of limitations in the process of this study. The first limitation is about the sample size. The total object invited to participate in this survey was 400. However, 221 questionnaires were returned and only 201 were used for further analysis. The respondent rate is just 55.25%. Although the number of questionnaires return is enough to do the analysis, however, compare to the number of population in Xi'an it is relatively small.

Secondly, the collection of data were retrieved from the sample of small and micro businesses only and not from the larger businesses. Future research could expand the

study into medium and large businesses.

Thirdly, this research use the online survey. This approach just can acquire a situation or an event at a given time. Future study can use other research approach, for example observations, experiments or case study. This approach can give us a more detailed explanation on the adoption of CAS.

5.5 RECOMMENDATION

The first recommendation for this research can be improved by conducting the other factors that have effect on the adoption of CAS such as the chapter two previous study section describe the factors of performance expectancy and social conditions. Additional factors to some extent can improve the accuracy of the findings.

Secondly, a larger sample should also be covered not just focus on the selected city of China. This selected city to some extent cannot totally reflect on the whole pictures of China. In the future studies, the researcher should enlarge the sample size.

Thirdly, this study just use online survey to collect data. Another research approach should also be explored. Such as the case study research. This approach can give us a more detailed explanation on the adoption of CAS in small and micro businesses.

5.6 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The findings of the research proposed that perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness have a positive influence on the intent to adopt CAS. The business owners of small and micro businesses in China should try to acquire the CAS capabilities that will improve their business performance. Since the 1996, the Ministry of Finance issued the Standardization of Computerized Accounting to promote the usage of computerized accounting among businesses in China. Until now there are about 73.6 % of business already implemented CAS. But still have 26.4% business don't have implemented CAS in Xi'an, Shaan Xi of China. Compared with manual accounting, the computerized accounting promote more benefits that can enhance the effectiveness and the efficiency to record the accounting transaction and produce the accounting reports. So for those companies that have not yet used CAS, they should try to use the CAS in their business operations. CAS with the emergence of electronic computers, will also be with the development of computer technology to gradually improvement.

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APPENDIX A: PRIOR STUDIES ON CAS

Year	Author	Title	Respondent	Theory Applied	Method	Key Findings
2016	Rogers, A. D.	Examining Small Business Adoption of Computerized Accounting Systems Using the Technology Acceptance Model.	347 small business in Central Ohio, United States	TAM; UTAUT	Mail survey	There is a positive relationship between the independent variables perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness and the dependent variable intent to adopt CAS.
2016	Ozturk, A. B., Bilgihan, A., Nusair, K., & Okumus, F.	Determinants of Behavior Intention Of Accounting Information Systems Based Information Technology Acceptance	316 users of AIS based IT in 82 Offices	TAM; TPB;	questionnaires	Perceived Usefulness, Subjective Norm, Task Technology Fit and Self Efficacy empirically proved influence on Behavior Intention which Task Technology Fit is the strongest construct influential. Perceived Ease of Use, Perceived Behavior Control and Personal Innovativeness in IT has no effect on Behavior Intention.
2012	Sam, M., Fazli, M., Hoshino, Y., & Tahir, M. N. H.	The Adoption of Computerized Accounting System in Small Medium Enterprises in Melaka, Malaysia	The list of SMEs located in Melaka as listed in Direktori Usahawan Bumiputra Melaka 2006.	TAM	questionnaires	Almost 80% of the SMEs have adopted CAS at various steps of application CAS adoption rate in SMEs in Melaka is high CEO innovativeness; perceive ease of use and business competitiveness negatively correlated to the adoption of CAS;
2013	Wang, D. H. M., &	Effects of environmental	10 company managers	Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	Interview	The adoption level of CAS is positively associated with organizational

Year	Author	Title	Respondent	Theory Applied	Method	Key Findings
	Huynh, Q. L.	uncertainty on computerized accounting system adoption and firm performance	involved in accounting and/or executive management, and 10 experts in management accounting who work for the Vietnamese Accounting agencies			characteristics, perceived benefit of CAS, and environmental uncertainty. And, environmental uncertainty has moderating effect on the relationship between CAS and firm performance.
2011	Fowzia, R., & Nasrin, M.	Appreciation of Computerized Accounting System in Financial Institutions in Bangladesh	400 respondents from banks, leasing companies, insurance companies and non-government organizations	UTAUT	questionnaires	Performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence and social conditions have a significant influence in using computerized accounting systems.
2012	Mohd-Sam, M. F., Yasuo, H., & Md-Tahir, N. H.	The adoption of computerized accounting system in small medium enterprise in Melaka	CEOs of SMEs in three districts in Melaka, namely Melaka Tengah, Alor Gajah and Jasin.	TAM	questionnaires	CEO innovativeness; perceive ease of use and business competitiveness negatively correlated to the adoption of CAS. Perceive usefulness are significantly positive correlated to CAS adoption

Year	Author	Title	Respondent	Theory Applied	Method	Key Findings
2013	Tijani, O. M., & Mohamme d, A. K.	Computer-Based Accounting Systems in Small and Medium Enterprises: Empirical Evidence from a Randomized Trial in Nigeria	181 SME's systematically selected through the city of Lagos.	None	questionnaire	The use of CBAS by Nigerian SMEs is highly significant as all companies operating in all industries surveyed uses one type of accounting software or another.
2014	Chen, C. K., & Hamdan, M	An Exploratory Study of Information Technology Adoption by SMEs in Brunei Darussalame	163 SMEs in Brunei Darussalam	TIME model (Training; infrastructure; money; employees)	interview and survey	About 65% of firms used basic software package (Excel) to help with their accounting needs in Brunei Darussalam SMEs.
2013	Alfredy, F. S.	A Study on the factors determining adoption of computerized accounting system in public hospital: the case study of three district hospitals in Arusha region	100 respondents		questionnaire	Administration performance and cost affect the Adoption of the computerized Accounting System in Arusha district government Hospitals.
2015	Nyang'au, R. N., Okibo, B. W., & Nyanga'u A	Constraints Affecting Adoption Of Computerized Accounting Systems In Nyeri County, Kenya.	103 managers; 309 accountants;103 human resources	Decomposed Theory of Planned Behavior (DTPB); Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)) and	questionnaire	Coffee societies in Nyeri county Kenya, have not fully adopted computerized accounting systems; Cost, human resource proficiency and availability of related infrastructures are the most important constrains affecting adoption of computerized accounting system; and

Year	Author	Title	Respondent	Theory Applied	Method	Key Findings
				Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)		users' perception on the computerized accounting systems is insignificant in respect to adoption of computerized accounting systems
2015	Munasinghe, P. G., & Munasinghe, D. S.	Factors Influence on Usage of Computerized Accounting System on Small and Medium Scale Enterprises.	100 SMEs in the North Central Province	TAM	questionnaire	There is no significance influence from demographic variables on usage of CASs and there is significant influence on use of CASs only the factors business size, business cost and external environment.

APPENDIX B QUESTIONNAIRE

The Use of Computerized Accounting System (CAS) in Small Business in Xian, China

Dear Respondent,

This is purely an academic exercise that is intended to understand the use of computerized accounting system in small business in Xian, China.

Please complete the questionnaire based on your honest and frank opinion. There is no right or wrong answer. We ensure complete anonymity and confidentiality of the information provided by your organization. This research is under taken to fulfill the requirement of thesis for Master degree at the Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM).

I would therefore value your kind assistance and valuable time in completing the attached questionnaire and please return the questionnaire back to me. Your participation in making this research a success is greatly appreciated. Should you have any queries or if you are interested to know the outcomes of the research kindly contact me.

Yours sincerely
ZHANG LANLAN
Email: lanlan0956@gmail.com
Hand Phone Number: 15249103801

Section A: Demographics

A1. Gender

[ ] Male [ ] Female

A2. Age

[ ] Less than 26 years
[ ] 26-30 years
[ ] 31-35 years
[ ] 36-40 years
[ ] 41-45 years
[ ] 46-50 years
[ ] above 50 year

A3. How many years has this business been operating?

[ ] Less than one year
[ ] More than one year but less than 3 years
[ ] More than 3 years but less than 5 years
[ ] Over five years

A4. How many employees work for this business? Include yourself and all full and part time employees.

[ ] Under 5
[ ] 5 to 10
[ ] 10 to 20
[ ] Over 20

A5. What category best describes the annual revenues?

[ ] Under ¥500,000
[ ] ¥500,001 to ¥5,000,000
[ ] ¥5,000,001 to ¥10,000,000
[ ] Over ¥10,000,000

A6. Has your company implemented accounting computerization?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

A7. Have you had training in the use of computer for accounting information system?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

A8. How would you rate your computer skills or knowledge about computers?

[ ] Low
[ ] Medium
[ ] Advanced

A9. Why did not implement accounting computerization? (Multiple choice)

[ ] Small-scale enterprises, less money
[ ] Less software available
[ ] Leaders do not pay attention
[ ] Accounting basis is weak
[ ] Other (Please specify) _____

A10. Do you think that enterprises should carry out accounting computerization, and why?

_____
_____
_____

Section B: Usage of Computerized Accounting System

Computerized Accounting System (CAS) is explained as the information system which is designed to make the accomplishment of accounting function with the computerized technology. CAS is a method which helps managers to manipulate the data and transactions to provide users with the information they need to plan, control, and operate their businesses.

B1. For how many years has your organization implemented CAS?

_____years

B2. Which of the following financial software does your company **currently** use?

[ ] U8
[ ] K/3
[ ] DCNS
[ ] New Grand
[ ] Gold Abacus
[ ] SAP
[ ] Oracle
[ ] Other: _____

Please circle a score from the scale 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree) below which most closely corresponds with how you perceive with using CAS.

	Strongly Disagree			**Neutral**			**Strongly Agree**
The CAS is very satisfied, no improvement or development required.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The CAS needs improvements, but still usable.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The CAS is dissatisfied, system requires major improvement.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
It is worth to use CAS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Section C:

Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the following statement which is related with CAS.

	Strongly Disagree			**Neutral**			**Strongly Agree**
I would find a computerized accounting system easy to use.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
It would be easy for me to input data when I use a computerized accounting system.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
It would be easy for me to modify data when I use a computerized accounting system.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Using a computerized accounting system will make my business financial information easier to understand.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Using a computerized accounting system will make preparing financial statements easier.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
It would be easy for me to become skillful in using a computerized accounting system.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Learning to use a computerized system would be easy for me.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Using a computerized accounting system will be useful.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Using a computerized accounting system would enable me to access financial information more quickly.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Using a computerized accounting system will enhance my effectiveness in accessing financial information.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Using a computerized accounting system will improve my performance.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Using a computerized accounting system will increase my productivity.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The advantages of using a computerized accounting system outweigh the disadvantages.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Preparing financial statements using a computerized system is something I would do.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
It is more important that a computerized accounting system be useful.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
It is more important that a computerized accounting system be easy to use.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire. Your assistance in providing this information is very much appreciated. I sincerely appreciate your time and cooperation.